

9

ANNUAL

OF

THE IOWA HOMEOPATHIC

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,

HOLDEN AT

DAVENPORT, MAY 21, 1862,



DUBUQUE:

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1862.

IN CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Wed. 21st MAY, 1862.

Pursuant to a circular call, (See Appendix E.) a number of the Homeopathic Physicians, of Iowa, met at 10 A. M., at the office of Dr. P. H. Worley, for the purpose of organizing a State Homeopathic Medical association. As chairman of the Committee, Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, called the convention to order, and nominated Dr. C. Pearson, of Mt. Pleasant, to the chair, and that gentleman was there-upon unanimously elected. On motion of Dr. E. R. Paine, of Burlington, Dr. P. A. Austen, of Muscatine, was elected Secretary. At the request of the chairman, Dr. Guilbert stated the object of the meeting, making some remarks upon the necessity of a State Homeopathic Medical organization; reading the circulars (*See appendix E. and F.*) which have given occasion for this meeting; and concluding by moving the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare and submit to the Convention, a Constitution and code of By-Laws, on which a permanent organization may be based. The motion was unanimously carried, and the chair appointed as such Committee, Drs. Guilbert, of Dubuque, Paine, of Burlington, and Worley, of Davenport. In order to give the Committee an opportunity to act, the Convention took a recess of an hour, at the end of which time, the Chairman of the Committee, reported to the Convention the following Preamble, Constitution and By-Laws, (*See appendix B. and C.*) together with the code of Ethics alluded to in article 8th, of the Constitution, (*See appendix D.*)

On motion of Dr. G. J. Waggoner, of Wyoming, the report was received and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

On motion of Dr. Worley, a Committee of three, consisting of Drs. Worley, Paine and Waggoner, were appointed by the Chair, to present to the Convention, the names of suitable persons, as officers of the Iowa Homeopathic Medical Association for the ensuing year; said committee to report at 2 P. M.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 P. M., the Convention re-assembled, and was called to order by the Chairman.

The Committee on nominations, made the following

REPORT

To the Convention:

The majority of your Committee on nominations, respectfully report, that they have selected the following named gentlemen as officers of the Iowa Homeopathic Medical Association, for the ensuing year; viz:

President—Dr. P. H. Worley, of Davenport,
1st Vice President—Dr. E. Jackson, of Epworth,
2d Vice President—Dr. P. A. Austen, of Muscatine,
Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque,
Board of Censors—Drs. C. Pearson, of Mt. Pleasant,
 E. R. Paine, of Burlington,
 G. J. Waggoner, of Wyoming,
 J. N. Hummer, of Keokuk,
 N. H. Palmer, of St. Charles City.

All of which respectfully is submitted.

E. R. Paine, M. D., }
 G. J. Waggoner, M. D., } Committee.

On motion, the report was received, the nominations confirmed, and the Committee discharged.

On motion of Dr. Austen, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and the Association at once proceeded to business.

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

IOWA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Association was called to order at 2½ P. M., President Worley in the Chair.

It being moved that gentlemen desiring membership, who were present and represented, now sign the By-Laws, the following names were appended thereto, each member paying the prescribed fee, viz:

P. H. WORLEY, Davenport,
E. JACKSON, Epworth,
P. A. AUSTEN, Muscatine,
E. A. GUILBERT, Dubuque,
C. PEARSON, Mt. Pleasant,
E. R. PAINE, Burlington,
G. J. WAGGONER, Maquoketa,
J. N. HUMMER, Keokuk,

A. H. PALMER, St. Charles City
A. O. BLANDING, Lyons,
J. D. RUST, Floyd,
W. B. LILLIS, Monmouth,
J. EMORY BROWN, East Mitchell,
G. E. EHINGER, Franklin Center,
W. H. BURT, McGregor,
W. H. DICKINSON, Des Moines.

In obedience to Section 3d, of the By-Laws, the President appointed Drs. Paine, Austen, and Pearson, the Committee on *Scientific Communications*, and instructed said Committee to report forthwith. In order to give the Committee an opportunity to confer with the members the Association adjourned for ten minutes.

At the end of this time the association resumed labor, and the Committee on Scientific Communications, through the Chairman, Dr. Paine, made the following

REPORT

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

The undersigned, your Committee, on Scientific Communications, respectfully report, that on conferring with members, the gentlemen named herein, have agreed to read papers on the occasion of the next annual meeting. The subjects selected are set opposite the names of the speakers. We therefore nominate these gentlemen for appointment as special Committees on these several scientific topics, said Committees to report in writing at the next annual meeting, viz:

DR. PAINE, Physical Education,
" GUILBERT, Diphtheria,
" WORLEY, Stimulents,
" AUSTEN, Surgical Diseases,

DR. PEARSON, Hereditary transmission of Disease,
" WAGGONER, Epilepsy,
" JACKSON, Pneumonia.

All of which respectfully is submitted.

E. R. PAINE M. D.
P. A. AUSTEN M. D.
C. PEARSON M. D. } Committee.

On motion of Dr. Waggoner, the report was received, and unanimously adopted.

Dr. Guilbert, on leave, made the following statement and submitted the accompanying papers, as

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF IOWA.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

Late in the month of January last, I received a letter from Dr. Pearson of Mt. Pleasant, informing me that he had learned that the Allopathists of this State had concerted and carried into effect, a systematic petition attempt to inveigle the Legislature into the passage of Laws legalizing antiquated medicine, and making it a penal offence for the representatives of other schools to practice in this State.*

Dr. Pearson prepared and enclosed to me the following form of petition to the Legislature, stating that he had already caused several of these to be signed and forwarded to Senator Woolson to be presented to the Body, of which that gentleman is so reputable a member. The form is as follows, viz :

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

As the Allopathic Physicians of the various parts of the State of Iowa, having or *appearing* to have the good of the people at heart, have petitioned your Honorable Body to protect us against *Quacks*, *Quackery*, &c.;

Now, we, the undersigned citizens of (——) Iowa, believing the real object of said petitioners to be for their own and not for our protection, and judging from the mortality in the Army and other evidences, there exists no greater species of *quackery* than the so-called Allopathic practice ; Do pray for the passage of a bill appropriating funds

*This exacerbaton of professional malignity was directly caused by the wide-spread, and successful endeavor—conducted in Iowa by the undersigned, who was handsomely assisted by the present members of the Association, and by sundry laymen—to force upon the attention of Congress, by means of many and numerous signed Petitions, the necessity and justice of the appointment of army Surgeons from the ranks of the Homeopathic Physicians of the land. This movement extended over all the loyal States, and was energetically conducted in most of them. The effort commenced as early as Nov. '61 our first series of petitions reaching Washington in Dec. They were presented to the Senate by our Senator Grimes to whom, and to Senator Harlan, the thanks of the advocates of medical truth are due, for the out-spoken and fearless manner in which they have stood up for fair play in this direction. Other petitions went forward in Jan., and still others in Feb. In all about *thirty* were forwarded from different localities in the State, and very nearly 3500 of the intelligent and influential laymen of Iowa, signed these documents. It is a matter of pride that ours was the first State to knock at the doors of Congress, and demand that Homeopathy should be heard for its cause. Although red-tape, and the want of more thoroughly ossified "back bones" in the national Legislature have so far prevented a full acknowledgement of our claims, still good has been done by this system of petitions, and some dozen, or perhaps fifteen, Homeopathists have been appointed from different States, to serve in the medical corps of the army. The present War, which has exposed the rottenness of so many of the customs of the past, will, if it continues, ere long explode the illiberal and antiquated medical satrapy of the army, and will give our noble volunteers their rights. "To this complexion" must this thing "come at last."

from the public treasury sufficient to support those Physicians of the Allopathic School in the State of Iowa who have been so unfortunate as to not get situations in the Army as Surgeons, as we would rather pay our proportion to furnish them with *grub* without their drugs than without them.

And to this end your petitioners pray, &c."

Dr. Pearson thought the petition a "good joke;" and so it seemed to me, but as it appeared hardly to cover the ground, inasmuch as so vile an attack as the Allopaths were making upon that freedom of thought, which is the birth-right of American citizens, demanded to be met by stronger weapons as well as by that ridicule which it so richly deserved; I forwarded a copy to the Hon. Thos. Hardie, a member of the House from Dubuque, desiring his opinion thereupon, and addressing him the following letter of inquiry, viz:

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 31st, 1862.

HON. THOS. HARDIE,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DES MOINES, IOWA:

My Dear Sir:—A letter received this A. M. from my friend Dr. Pearson, of Mt. Pleasant, informs me that a proposition has been introduced during the present session of the Legislature; which, if passed, will in effect, operate to give the Old School Doctors, the only legal right to practice medicine in Iowa. I do not, nor does my informant know, how far towards the goal of becoming a *law*, the measure has progressed, and therefore, as one of your constituents, I write to ask for information. Knowing you to be a stern Homeopathist in sentiment and in practice, it seems to me scarcely possible that you would allow so unjust an act to pass unrebuked; more especially, as you must be aware that any enactment of this contemptible character, would not only be grossly unjust toward the increasing number of reputable Homeopathic Physicians already in the State; each of whom is the center of a large and more than *respectable* clientage; but would also prejudice the health interests of very *many* of your own immediate constituency.

These Old School bipeds, terrified by the rapidly increasing number of the lay adherents of Homeopathy; in fear that the sole control of army and navy appointments is about to be wrested from them; and dreading that under possible, and I hope speedy, acts of Congress, *we* shall have our rights secured to us beyond a peradventure; are clandestinely seeking, by Legislative tyrannous enactments, to bolster up their own failing fortunes, careless whether or not, the people suffer so that their own base ends may be achieved. Not satisfied, though they have had the privilege of sitting "like toads ugly and venomous," at the ears of the different western State Governors, and of inducing them to ignore many competent applicants for surgeoncy appointments simply because those candidates had abandoned the errors

and dangerous inconsistencies of Allopathy: Not conscience stricken, in view of the terrible mortality those errors have entailed upon our noble volunteers, more of whom have fallen before their deadly lancet and dose assaults, than by the bullets of the enemy: Not manly enough to stand forth boldly before the people, in discussion support of their pet and untenable theories; they seek by means of guerrilla raids, to retain possession of the power which is departing from them, even though they inaugurate one of the most bitter wars for principle we have ever had in Iowa. It seems hardly possible that the Legislature of this enlightened State, can be led by the nose, like an inquisitorial ox, at the will of such cowards. None of our Legislators, I apprehend, are ambitious of political *death*.

Regreting that the noble and fearless Scott* is not now in the Senate so that he likewise, might "have a hand in this fight;" but having ample confidence in *your* manliness and love for the cause, *your* courage and sense of justice, I ask you to examine this *vexata questio*, and to stand up for the *right*!

All we crave is a "fair field and no favor." Not disposed to ambuscade our opponents, we do not mean to suffer in silence when we are *stabbed in the back*! In 25 years honorable warfare on our part, we have in the West, driven the senile genius of Allopathy to the wall, and in 20 more, that system will be remembered *only* as one of the delusions of the past. *We* can afford to be magnanimous, and therefore we do not grasp for the *whole* loaf, but we demand, and *will* have in return, a fair and candid submission of our rival claims to the tribunal of the people. Please write me at once, and tell me if we can be heard at the Bar of the House, should this obnoxious measure seem near its passage.

Very Truly, etc.,

EDWARD A. GUILBERT.

To this letter, which I quote only because it presents a *resume* of the controversy between the two schools: the indefatigable Mr. Hardie made this forcible reply, viz:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DESMOINES, Feb 7th 1862.

DR. E. A. GUILBERT,

Dubuque, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 31st ult is at hand. The subject matter contained therein is of much interest to me, and I assure you will receive due attention, should the question be introduced into the House. Thinking that perhaps the subject might have been brought up one morning when I was out on Committee, I inquired of the clerk and he assured me that the matter had not been presented at any time this session, but I have heard it spoken of on side of the House, on several occasions, and have had many discussions with members on the subject. All my political friends are opposed to this species of *class Leg-*

*Lieut. Col. Scott, of the Third Iowa Infantry, late a Senator from Story County.

isolation, but you know we are few in numbers, and at most can exercise but a *negative influence*.

I will take pleasure in introducing any petition, remonstrance or memorial you may send me, but I must candidly acknowledge that I do not approve the *tone* of the one you forwarded me. I think it *undignified*, and calculated to prejudice *our* cause. Would it not be better to send down a remonstrance, signed by as many respectable citizens, as you can induce to sign it, against such action; or a petition praying for the repeal of the law, requiring surgeons appointed to the army, to hold a certificate from the medical Board, and protesting against all interference by the State in such matters whatever, as a principal.

I give this as my opinion, you will of course act according to your best judgment. Whatever you do, however, do it quickly, forward the documents to me and write to your friends in other parts of the State to do likewise, and I pledge myself to devote my best energies to the good work, but for goodness sake do not ask me to advocate such a proposition as is contained in that part of the petition I have marked. Leave out all such terms as "quackery." The cause you *practice* and I *advocate* is too high and noble to be belittled by such phrases.

Yours Respectfully,

T. HARDIE.

Ere I had prepared and circulated for signatures, the subjoined remonstrance; I received from Mr. Hardie, the following letter and enclosure; viz;

DES MOINES, Feb. 11th, 1862.

DR. GUILBERT,

Dear Sir:—I learn that some petitions have been presented to the Senate and referred to a Committee, and yesterday a petition was presented by Van Anda, of Delaware in our House, and referred to a special Committee. I enclose you a copy of the same, which I was permitted to make by the courtesy of the clerk. A physician, a member of the House, seeing that I was somewhat excited upon the subject, came over to my side of the House and when I told him I thought it a drive at Homeopathy, he disclaimed any such intention, and said it was only aimed at persons who were *uneducated* to the profession, and that they did not wish to confine medical education to any particular school.

The Senate has passed a bill providing for the appointment of additional surgeons to the army, and it further provides that the surgeons and assistant surgeons, appointed shall not be commissioned by the Governor until such appointees shall have obtained a certificate from the "Medical Board." This bill was stated to be of immediate importance and its friends urged the necessity of its passage under the suspension of the rules, but it was no go, and it was referred to the "Military Committee." One of my colleagues, McLenan, is a member of that Committee and as soon as we got the bill referred, I set myself to work

with Me., and others set themselves to work with other members of said Committee, and the result of the whole matter is, that the Committee will report the bill back this A. M., with an amendment providing that the regiments may elect their own surgeons, and on the Governor being notified of such an election, he shall issue a commission *without requiring a certificate from the medical board*. This whole matter of the change of the bill has been at my instigation, but when it comes before the House again, I think there will be a fight over it. It may not pass as amended by the Committee, but even if the report of the Committee is concurred in, it will then have to go back to the Senate. I have spoken to several Senators who did not see the full force of the *certificate dodge* in the original bill. They will support the amended bill now if it goes back to the Senate. So for the present we will let it rest.

Send on your remonstrances or petition as soon as possible.

Your Friend,

THOS. HARDIE.

The delectable petition to which Mr. Hardie alluded I here reproduce, *verbatim et literatim*, and commend it to the Association as one of the most amusing specimens of spleen, bad grammar and balder-dash, that ever emanated from the pen of a fledgling Allopathist. The paper reads thus, viz :

HON. S. G. VAN ANDA,

Dear Sir :—We the undersigned, in behalf of the inhabitants of Dubuque and Delaware counties, are desirous that you give your support and also use your influence with all the members of both House and Senate in support of a bill which is at present before one or the other Houses to abolish empiricism, (Quackery or Quack Doctors) from practicing medicine in the State of Iowa, or at least the above named two counties. Also to prohibit them from prescribing or vending medicine in any shape or form, under a penalty to be fixed by your Honorable Body, upon conviction, and that on a second conviction of the same crime, the punishment be made fine and imprisonment, &c., &c.

We need not describe to you what humanity suffers by being treated in malignant diseases by heartless and inexperienced Quacks, who administer their deadly drafts of poison to unsuspecting patients at random, not knowing the specific action of the medicine, his patient, nine times out of ten, is forced to occupy a premature grave. This bill, which we hope will be made the law of the whole State, will encourage respectable physicians to come amongst us, and render proper means of repairing ill health.

Please confer with the members from your own county and those of this county in this holy cause, and if it is necessary to have a petition more numerously signed to present to the Legislature let us know and we shall get three-fourths of the inhabitants to support it with their names, &c.

This precious document was signed by one "Wm. H. Francis, M. D." and by the enormous number of *twenty-six* other citizens of Dyersville and vicinity. Did not one know the proclivities of this Dr. Francis—the ambitious author of this silly diatribe—one would suppose him to be daguerreotyping the practitioners of his own School, who most certainly "administer their deadly *drafts* of poison at *random*," who certainly do not know "the *specific* action of the medicine"—for only those who study drugs as Hahnemann studied them, *can* or *do* really "know whereof they affirm" in this regard—and whose "patient nine times out of ten is found to occupy a premature grave," if there is a class of Doctors in whose practice the mortality is so great as *that*. Would it not do the young man too much honor, I should, in this connection, furnish a short biography of the writer of the petition, who, with sublime impudence, makes twenty-seven men speak for over 30,000 free citizens of Dubuque and Delaware counties. But I forbear. "The game is not worth the powder." On the 14th February, I forwarded Mr. Hardie, the proposed Remonstrance, the document was signed by one hundred and ten of the most influential and intelligent citizens of Dubuque, among whom, were clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics. Five hundred signatures of such men could easily have been obtained, had there been time. Had it been necessary, similar memorials would have been as numerously signed by leading men in almost every prominent town in the state.

Allow me to reproduce that

REMONSTRANCE.

Having learned that there has been introduced into the House of Representatives, a proposition which conceals under specious words, an unhandsome attack upon the practitioners of a certain system of medicine, and of course, indirectly seeks to interfere with the dearest interests of the large and increasing number of the citizens of Iowa, who look to them for medical aid and counsel; the undersigned earnestly, but respectfully remonstrate against the passage of any act or acts, which shall in the least interfere with their constitutional rights to the secure enjoyment of their own private opinions. Having our own cherished and well considered views with regard to what is successful and scientific medical practice, we respectfully protest against being

prevented by Legislative Enactments, from giving free expression to those views. Being law-abiding citizens, we cheerfully contribute of our substance to the support of the government of the state, and we have, therefore, the right to demand that by no unequal, and therefore, especially unjust class legislation, shall we be deprived of our constitutional privileges, so far as our choice of Physicians is concerned. We hold this to be truth, viz: that the people are their own best judges as to what system of medicine they shall support, and that that system which cannot maintain itself when subjected to fair competition, but complainingly asks the assembled Representatives of the people to give it "aid and comfort," by laws which shall discriminate in its favor; must be unworthy the confidence of all reasoning men. Under her present enlightened constitution, strengthened as it has been by wise legislation, Iowa has grown and thriven, and has done so in spite of the fact that the number of Physicians who have become from observation and experience apostles of the new Dispensation in Medicine, has annually increased and is even now far less than the demand. We believe that in medical matters as in religious, the American citizen has the right to the enjoyment of the largest liberty. Freedom of thought and lawful freedom of action are the prerogatives of American Citizens. Let it not be said therefore, that in this enlightned nineteenth century the Legislature of Iowa has turned back the shadow on the dial of progress, and taking a lesson from the intolerance of the middle ages, has decided to proscribe its loyal constituents for opinions sake. It is surely enough that by the partiality of the "Powers that be," our brave volunteers are bereft of the right to the enjoyment of their own long cherished medical privileges, in order that the pecuniary interests of a certain class may be fostered. We earnestly hope that your Honorable Body will not go farther, at the instance of designing men, and oppress the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of those who fight our battles, win our victories and honor our state. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," are our "inalienable rights," according to the *magna charta* of our country.—Respectfully do we pray your honorable body to leave us in the uninterrupted enjoyment thereof, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

The last day of February, I received the following letter from Mr. Hardie, viz:

DES MOINES, Feb. 22, 1862.

Dr. E. A. GUILBERT,

Dear Sir and Bro.—Your favor of Feb. 14th came to hand on Friday. On Saturday morning I presented the able remonstrance you sent, and at the same time, instead of the usual course pursued in presenting such papers, that is, making a statement of contents, I by leave of the House, read the whole document, it was then by my request referred to the same committee that Dr. Francis' petition went to. The ability of the paper, and the character of the signatures was a subject of general and favorable remark. No petition or remonstrance has been presented to this House up to this time during the session, having so many good and marked signatures, and not a poor one among them. I took particular

pains to call the attention of members to this fact the day I received it, and so got curiosity excited to hear it read. You know how these things go, and that fact is better than talent in a legislative body, to carry any measure. We will not adjourn before the first of April, and if convenient other remonstrances might be sent in, but I do not think there is any danger of any measure of the kind remonstrated against passing the General Assembly after reading your remonstrance. Yesterday several members came to me, whom I did not know as friends to *our cause* before, and said they would go with me to the bitter end in opposition to any such measure.

Most truly,

THOS. HARDIE.

Subsequently came to hand the last letter of the series, in which was detailed the "conclusion of the whole matter." That letter was as follows; viz:

DES MOINES, March 7th, 1862.

Dr. E. A. GUILBERT.

Dear Sir and Bro.—The Committee to whom was referred the petitions of Dr. Francis and others, also your remonstrance, is composed of three Physicians, and pretty good fellows, and this A. M. made the following

REPORT.

The select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Wm. H. Francis and others, praying for legislation to prevent quackery &c., have directed me to report that in the opinion of said Committee *no legislation on the subject will affect the object desired by the petitioners*, and they have further directed me to report, that in regard to a remonstrance of E. A. Guilbert and others, against any legislative interference, &c. &c., *we have examined the statutes, and find no such legislation.*

Signed

D. W. CHASE,
T. H. CUTLER, } Committee.
T. HOLYOKE,

As the latter clause of the report, in my opinion, conveyed a false impression of the intentions of the remonstrants, I moved to have the report recommitted with instructions to the committee to strike out so much of the same, as referred to the remonstrance, on the ground that said remonstrance referred to prospective legislation, *not past*.

The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Chase, fought against the recommitment, but I carried my point on a division of the House, and it has gone back to the Committee, with instructions. The action of the House on this case, is rather significant. It is the only case that has occurred during this session, that a motion has been carried to *instruct* a Committee against the protest of its Chairman. In fact it is always difficult to get a vote to *instruct* a Committee at any time—and to tell the truth, coming from our side of the House, I had but little hopes of carrying my resolution at all. If I had failed in this, I was deter-

mined to have the remonstrance spread at length upon the journal, and also my *protest*, but the matter is now ended, for this session at least, and I think *for ever*.

Yours fraternally and truly,
THOS. HARDIE.

I make no apology for the length of this statement, for the intrinsic merits of its subject matter, the importance of the principle involved, and the signal rebuke visited upon our uneasy professional enemies, renders it of moment that the knowledge of the legislative episode which is commemorated should be given to the medical public of other States. In conclusion I beg to offer the subjoined resolution, and to move its passage. I include senator Woolson in this vote of thanks, because he was, as I learn from Dr. Pearson, the champion of our cause in the Senate, as my good friend and frater, Mr. Hardie, was in the House. The resolution is as follows; viz:

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Iowa Homeopathic Medical Association, are eminently due, and hereby are tendered to the Hon. Messrs Thos. Hardie of the House, and T. W. Woolson, of the Senate, of the State of Iowa, for the manly manner in which they stood up in their places in the Legislature, during its recent session, for the cause of medical freedom, and medical reform.

It is due Mr. Hardie to say that his letters were entirely unpremeditated, and that I publish them without conference with him. They do him credit however, and are valuable for the details they give, as well as because they evince the uncompromising character of one of Homeopathy's best friends.

All of which respectfully is submitted.

EDWARD A. GUILBERT.

On motion of Dr. Pearson, the *Contribution to the Medical History of Iowa*, was unanimously received, the resolution of Dr. Guilbert was adopted, and the Secretary of the Association was instructed to furnish a copy of the resolution to each of the gentlemen named, under the seal of the Association.

An informal and interesting conversation upon medical matters here occurred, during which, cases were detailed by Drs. Worley, Jackson, Waggoner, Guilbert, Pearson, Austen and Paine.* This interchange of thought, and brief mention of practical results in the treatment of disease, were full of value to all the participants, and greatly enhanced the pleasure of our Associational reunion. Pending this discussion it was suggested, and informally decided, that hereafter, several hours

*The undersigned regrets that during a two weeks absence from home in the month of June, his notes of this discussion were mislaid and cannot be found.

of each annual meeting, should be devoted to these details of experience in practice, the members to be called upon seriatim.

Dr. Guilbert offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved.—That when the Association adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet at *Dubuque*, on the 4th *Wednesday* in *May*, 1863, and that the session shall continue at least *two* days.

The motion being seconded by Dr. Austen, was put to vote, and was unanimously carried.

On motion of Dr. Austen, seconded by Paine, Dr. C. Pearson, of Mt. Pleasant, was selected to deliver the address on the occasion of our second annual meeting.

On motion the Association adjourned to meet again at 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The hour to which adjournment was had, having arrived the Association was called to order, President Worley, in the chair. On motion the members proceeded in a body to the *Presbyterian Church*, to listen to the Inaugural Address. At 8 P. M., a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen having gathered together, President Worley introduced to the audience, Prof. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, who delivered the following Inaugural Address. (*See appendix A.*) On conclusion of the discourse, the Association returned to President Worley's Office, and resumed business. On motion of Dr. Waggoner, seconded by Dr. Jackson, the thanks of the Association were voted Prof. Guilbert, and he was requested to furnish a copy of his Address to be printed in the forthcoming Annual of the Association.

Dr. Worley presented a bill of \$6.00 for expenses of the annual meeting, which was promptly paid by the contributions of the members present.

On motion the Secretary was made a Committee on Printing, with full powers to act. That officer was also instructed to procure a seal and such books, certificates and *cetera*, as the needs of his office demand.

The President appointed Drs. Guilbert, Waggoner and Brown, a Committee of Arrangements for the next annual meeting.

On motion the thanks of the Association were tendered the locals of the "Davenport Gazette," and "News," for courtesies rendered the

Association. At 10 P. M. the Association adjourned for one year, the members taking leave of each other with many hearty hand-shakes, and many expressions of esteem.

ATTEST :

P. H. WORLEY, President.

EDWARD A. GUILBERT, Secretary.

APPENDIX.

A.

THE HERO AS PHYSICIAN.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

BY

E. A. GUILBERT, A. M., M. D.

Ladies and Gentlemen :

The beginning of an enterprise of such momentous importance to the professional, and even to the lay public, as is the "Iowa Homeopathic Medical Association," deserves to be celebrated in an especial inaugural effort, one which shall distinctly enunciate the opinions of those engaged therein, and which shall honor the profession at large, by publishing to the world the record of the high-souled and wondrous man, who created a system of medical practice, now widely disseminated and esteemed; one which presents so many valid claims to universal adoption; one whose elegance is only equaled by its capacity, miraculous capacity for good. Therefore, my esteemed and untiring colleagues, have commissioned me to address you on this auspicious occasion, and they have suggested as a fitting theme for such discourse, the Hero as Physician.

"On this hint I speak." Lovingly, as an affectionate child glideth toward its mother, dove-like to nestle to her yearning bosom; do I approach the performance of my most pleasurable task; and I entreat your candid and patient attention, while I proceed, in as brief a manner as the magnitude of the topic will permit; making of the pen a *shuttle*, and unrolling my threads from the magical spool of *History*; to weave into the golden *warp*, my colleagues have given me, the *woof* of appro-

prate and variegated comment. I trust that the resulting *fabric*, which I am proud to be permitted to "hang out" like a "banner on the outer wall" of our monumental enterprize; may, like the gorgeous tapestries of the olden time, be of such a texture, and have woven into it such noticeable inscriptions as shall make it worthy of your closest and long continued inspection.

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The quaint and eloquent author of "Heroes, and Hero Worship," in my opinion, perpetrated an act of grave injustice when he failed to recognize so beneficent a profession as that of Medicine, by assigning to its Heroes conspicuous place in the beautiful literary Valhalla which he erected. This singular omission it is my province to correct on this occasion, and I propose to take as the types of the Hero as Physician, the immortal medical discoverers, Harvey, Jenner and Hahnemann, whom I mention in the order in which they appear upon the pages of history, but whom, if we assign them such position as the value and extent of their individual labors demand, we shall find to stand thus: *great*, GREATER, GREATEST! the type calumniating luminously in Hahnemann. The time allotted me, will permit of no more than brief allusion being made to the life and labors of Harvey and Jenner, and indeed, so well and widely are they known to the readers of biography that more than this is unnecessary, perhaps. I shall, therefore, reserve the body of my discourse for dedication to Hahnemann; who is far less generally known, because he was of the present hurrying age; and because of the systematic and dastardly and persistent efforts on the part of the hypercritical adherents of the antiquated and dominant school of medicine, to defame his undying memory, and to misrepresent his opinions and his acts.

HARVEY.

Surnamed *William*; was born at Folkstone, in Kent, England, in the year 1578. Early destined to the profession of medicine, he was the recipient of his preliminary education at the renowned university of Cambridge. Completing his literary course at the non-mature age of nineteen he was then sent abroad, as was the custom of the time, to enter upon the study of that profession to which he had devoted himself. He spent some time in the medical schools of France and Germany, and finally settled himself at Padua, in Italy, where was established the leading medical college of Europe, and here, in the year 1602, he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, and here, also, he laid the foundation of that extensive anatomical erudition, out of which, there-

after, was to grow his great fame. Soon after graduation he returned to England, and settling in the metropolis, he—in 1603—was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and also Physician to old St. Bartholomew's Hospital; thus at the early age of 25 taking rank with the most eminent of his seniors, and more than creditably filling either position; herein clearly disproving the pet theory of many, which states that knowledge and fitness for posts of eminence *only* comes with grey-hairs and senility.

In 1615, at the age of 37, he had attained to a high professional position and had become the center of a large and lucrative practice; and he was, in this year, elected to the distinguished post of Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery to the Hospital, whose Physician he so long had been. This appointment gave him the coveted opportunity of pursuing the investigations begun at Padua—where the first glimpses of his future discovery were vouchsafed him—and of pushing them to conclusion. Thirteen years after his appointment as Lecturer, having completed his investigations, verifying his opinions by iterated and reiterated cautious and exhaustive experiments; and having collected and rendered available, the incontrovertible evidences of the truth of his theories, and of their vital physiological importance; having done all this, patiently and thoroughly, he now promulgated his illustrious discovery of the Circulation of the Blood. His book was published at Frankfort in order that from this central point his discovery might sooner be disseminated throughout Europe. It is highly probable, judging from the knowledge we have of his character, that Harvey gave his discovery to the profession in the full hope that its merits would entitle it to immediate reception, or at least to candid examination. Like all great enunciators of new themes, he was doomed to disappointment. The chronic intolerance of antiquated medicine become at once rampant, and the author and his magnificent and laboriously elaborated doctrines, which were the result of many years of untiring and enlightened study, were subjected to the grossest abuse and misrepresentation. The opposition with which the man and his discovery met, was of a similar character to that so patent in these days. Some bitterly condemning him as a quack and an innovator, and others, whose lyres of thought never had thrilled to the magic touch of an original idea, proclaiming pertinaciously that the theory was not his own, but one which had aforetime been known; and others still ridiculed his doctrines and denied their value. Not satisfied yet, and jealous of his rising reputation, and envious of his rare ability, they did still more, they so wrought

upon the public that his practice materially declined, thus inaugurating the "foot pad" policy so faithfully obeyed by their professional descendants ever since. Irritated by the injustice of those whose benefactor he was, he yielded not his opinions, nor ceased his arduous labors, and he retorted upon his assailants in two works, which were as complete a vindication of his theories as they were a triumphant refutation of the attacks of his opposers. In spite of all efforts to the contrary his doctrines gained ground, and Providence raised up for him two powerful defenders in the persons of James the I., and after his death, of his unfortunate son Charles. The latter accepting the trust bequeathed to him by his father, appointed Harvey Physician to his court, and with enlightened liberality granted him the privilege of dissecting many deer during gestation, a privilege of great value to our Hero, who was now engaged in those investigations into the inscrutable phenomena of generation, the results of which he gave to the world in the year 1651 in a work entitled "*De Generatone Animalium*." This book still further enhanced his reputation, and it gave utterance to ideas which, even to this day, give their coloring to physiological verities. He had now outlived the petty malice of his enemies, who sunk into oblivion, and he enjoyed the proud honor of seeing his bust in marble, having upon it an inscription commemorativs of his discoveries, erected in the hall of the College of Physicians, of which body, in the same year—1652—he was unanimously elected President. This position he declined, pleading his years and infirmities as an excuse; and with the generosity peculiar to all such men, he made an ample response to the honor the College had done him, in the presentation to that influential corporation, of "an elegantly furnished convocation room, and a museum filled with choice books and surgical instruments." Subsequently he also donated an estate, worth 56 pounds per annum, for the purpose of founding an Annual Oration in memory of the benefactors of the Institution. Full of years and honors, universally recognized as the greatest medical discoverer, and most scientific Physician and Physiologist of the century, he went to his reward in the year 1658, at the time-honored age of three score and ten. He bequeathed to his medical posterity of all time, a record overflowing with wise lessons and reminiscences of noble deeds, rightly conceived and fitly performed; a record, withal, as pure as that of a new-born infant; and well did he earn the praise of the speaking sentence, which should have been his epitaph—"He did what he could!"

JENNER.

Edward of that ilk ; the second person in the illustrious Trinity of philosophers, who seem to me to be the truest types of the Hero as Physician ; was born in the year 1749. He was regularly fitted to enter upon the study of medicine by a liberal preliminary education, and after the requisite time had been spent, he received his degree of Medical Doctor, and began the active practice of his profession, pursuing it with varying success, but always quietly and unobtrusively, and as we must opine from the grandeur of the verity in which his labors finally terminated ; never closing his eyes and ears to the phenomena of nature which were constantly presenting themselves to the intelligent gaze of the one, or were challenging the other to give earnest heed to the lessons of wisdom which they inculcated. And so he grew to mature manhood, patient, attentive and erudite. His career is an apt illustration of the fact, that not infrequently in life do the most famous results flow from apparently insignificant causes. His attention was early directed to that loathsome, and then immensely fatal disease, the small pox, and in common with his compeers, he ardently desired the discovery of some potent antidote to this wide-spread scourge of the human race. Unlike those compeers, however, Jenner gave to the search after such an antidote, an *active* instead of a *passive* devotion, and well was he rewarded, and vastly was mankind the gainer thereby. An acute observer of the recondite operations of nature, and despising not the most trivial manifestations thereof ; he once upon a time came to notice a fact that had long vainly obtruded itself upon the attention of medical men, remaining hidden because, indeed, the “coming man,” whose quick perception should seize it, and make of it a scepter with which he might rule as a king over the charnel realm of disease ; had not yet been commissioned, by the All-Wise, to perform this duty. The fact that so enchained the faculties of Jenner was this, viz : That the lacteal organs of the cow, and the heel of the horse, were liable to a peculiar eruptive disease, which was often communicable to those persons who habitually tended these animals, inducing in them, an ailment of a mild and tractable character, but yet gifted with the power of interposing a formidable barrier between its recipients, and the small pox. Following with ardor to its logical conclusions the hint thus vouchsafed him ; Jenner instituted a series of experiments, which he conducted with the rigorous patience and the fidelity to truth, characteristic of such men ; and finally out of this humble theme he elaborated, and rendered effective, his great discovery of the preventive uses of Vac-

cinnation ; a discovery ; which, like the one made by Hahnemann ; is freighted with blessings for mankind and has justly immortalized the name of its God-father. Jenner, announced his theory, and its proofs, in the year 1798, in a book entitled "Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ." A discovery of such signal value, it would seem, should have been joyfully received by the profession and the public, the more especially, as its premises were shown to be as tangible, and its deductions as legitimate and incontrovertible, as those of a mathematical demonstration. Such was not its fate, however. The Hydra-headed serpents "envy, hatred, malice and gross uncharitableness," which the hero Harvey had "scotched but not killed," reared aloft their craven fronts, and set all their hissing tongues in active motion. Like the other twain of this glorious Trinity of medical Philosophers, he was personally and savagely denounced, as a quack and an innovator. My audience will bear in mind, that through all "the strange eventful history" of antiquated and dominant medicine, every man who has promulgated doctrines whose end was to lengthen the duration of human life, to lessen the frequency of illness, and to make men more closely regard hygienic laws ; and thereby to reduce the leech-like fees of old school doctors ; that every such man, has received these titles, and indeed they have come to be so constantly in use now among these *liberal* and *very amiable* gentlemen, that they have grown to be considered as honorable in the extreme. Jenner was no exception to the general rule. He paid the penalty, all must suffer for a time who are wiser than their contemporaries, and was persecuted without stint or remorse by these precious professional pigmies. Stigmatized as a wholesale poisoner of the most dangerous sort, and the merciless finger of scorn every where pointed towards him, it is no marvel that he sustained grievous pecuniary loss, nor that he should have been almost heart-broken. He did not falter however in his work, nor succumb to professional and official tyranny. Firm in the faith that eventually *right*, and not *might* would reign supreme, he bore the assaults of his narrow-minded enemies like the gallant and heroic man he really was ; and well did he retort upon them by illuminating his first great discovery, with another of pre-eminent importance, namely : "That the pustule excited in the human subject by vaccine matter, yields a fluid of a similar nature to that which was inserted. This experiment, so essential to the general propagation of the practice, and so happy in its result, was never before attempted. It was reserved to crown the labors of Jenner." Not to prolong these details, suffice it to remark, that the priceless boon Jenner conferred upon man gradually grew more and more acceptable to a race,

benefitted in spite of their efforts to the contrary; and he lived not only to witness the almost universal adoption of his doctrines, but also to be the deserving recipient of honors and emoluments from various sources. A few years before his death, the English Parliament voted him an honorarium, in the shape of 20,000 pounds sterling, and the Czar Alexander, of Russia, decorated him with an order of nobility, an act which honored the giver more than the recipient, whom God had ennobled at his birth. In the year 1823, he went to his long rest, at the mature age of 74, conscious that the Recording Angel in writing of him in the great book of life, as having been one who loved, and benefitted his fellow men; did him but simple justice in according him so significant a memorial.

And so granting these two brave hearts, these twain remarkable discoverers, their triumphant exit. We reverently shift the scene, and withdrawing the curtain of the dramatic past, we introduce the noblest Hero of them all, the ever blessed and blessing

HAHNEMANN.

Of all the illustrious medical men who have lived and labored; surrounded by appalling difficulties, victimized by the misconstruction of their cotemporaries; and whose lot it has been to be bitterly assailed by the cowardly hyena's of persecution; not one has so forcefully proved the verity of the axiom, that "in the life and active correspondences of the earnest physician, the Hero and the Martyr are ever blending;" as did the immortal, the great, and what is even better than these, the good author of the most potent boon that man under favor of Heaven, has ever conferred upon a disease afflicted world. Since the days of *Æsculapius*, who lived in those wondrous times when the leafy shade, the marble fane, the pulseless air, and the "many smiling ocean," all were quick with deities, who "were seen of men," and who, despite the fact that they assumed the shapes, and clad themselves in the passionate attributes of humanity; never could divorce themselves from their own inherent divinity, if we are to give credence to the beautiful traditions of the By-gone: From the days of *Æsculapius*, the father of medicine, who dwelt on earth at a period long before history had thrown off the mask of *fable*, and had dropped the diamond pointed pen of *romance*: From the time when this son of *Apollo*, whose very birth seemed to fit him for great deeds, because, like that of *Bacchus*, and of *Julius Cæsar*, and of *Macduff*, it was a departure from the ordinary course of nature. From *his* time; *many* a medical man has stood prominently forth in the long and shadowy procession of worthies who wise-

ly and well performed their thankless professional duties, and who built for themselves monuments far more picturesque and enduring, than those of brass and stone.

Among these thousands of world-renowned men, who dispensed blessings with lavish hand upon those of their own "day and generation," and never forbore their noble efforts, even though they were misunderstood and never appreciated at their true value until they had passed to the tomb—the gateway of the realm of history—none for two thousand years were so conspicuous or lived such heroic lives as did Harvey and Jenner, and none, up to the present century, had been made the instruments, under Providence, of exhuming from out the mines of knowledge the gems of those most important truths, which, since the world began, had there been buried.

These two philosophers yet "rule men's spirits from their urns," and so should they do, for they were memorable thinkers and active workers; but the noblest Trinity of originators of ideas which has been known to earth since the days of the Prophets, was incomplete, until the third, and incomparably the greatest person of the three had been added, in the form of the profound, the patient and the unconquerable Samuel Hahnemann; the founder of the only system of medical practice which makes practicable ideas usurp the place of vague chimeras, and which has revolutionized opinions that were sanctified because of their vast age; and thus were all the more difficult of dislodgment from the citadels of men's hearts; a system so pure in all its details, so mathematical in its certainty, so guiltless of the dangerous errors of the past: as to lead us, often, to ascribe to its enlightened author the possession of super-human powers, as to justify—almost—the thought, that he must have been the fortunate recipient of the long unused mantle of prophesy. Like unto most all of those men who have written their names in ineffacable characters, upon prominent tablets in the temple of fame, Hahnemann was the son of humble parents. He was not brought forth upon a bed of down. No officious paid nurses; no troops of sympathizing friends surrounded the luxurious couch upon which a high-souled mother enacted her part in the eventful and agonizing drama of existence. None of those pleasant surroundings beautified the hour when the miniature form of the future great man was added to the seething, confused and restless mass of being. His father was a worthy and industrious porcelain painter, a workman in the long celebrated manufactory of this ware at Meissen, in Saxony. In this city and in the home of honest penury, the wondering eyes of Samuel

Hahnemann first opened to receive the light of day, on the memorable 10th of April, 1755. From his earliest childhood, this noblest Saxon of any age, was accustomed to toil, and to the entire absence of luxury. Though he was never in want of food, yet even as a child he must have earned his right to partake of it by patient labor, ere he was permitted its enjoyment. He was destined by his father—who was a sturdy and independent Saxon, of a shrewd and well-balanced, though uncultivated intellect and of unimpeachable integrity—he was destined by such a father to the same humble profession which that father had followed all his life. The elder Hahnemann seems to have exercised great influence over his son, and no doubt contributed much by his teachings to develop the latent self-reliance, the undying perseverance which were such prominent traits of his mature manhood. His father was earnestly hostile to the boy's propensity to study, and sternly prohibited his indulgence therein. No one, however, more fully illustrated the truth of the maxim—"The child is father to the man"—than did the younger Hahnemann, who, with a strong spice of his father's self-reliance and his peculiarly Saxon passivity of resistance, asserted openly and clandestinely his determination to acquire knowledge. It is related of him that he was wont to pursue his studies at night, without his father's being aware of the fact, by the feeble glimmer of a *clay* lamp of his own manufacture, instead of one of the household lamps, whose absence would have excited remark, and thus have lead to his detection. The schoolmaster of the district—the venerable Dr. Muller—who noted the boy's genius thus early in his life, and who warmly admired the unflagging energy he displayed, lent him valuable aid, and directed his attention to a higher class of studies than that taught in the ordinary schools of the time. The differences of opinion between the elder Hahnemann and his studious boy, several times resulted in the peremptory removal of the refractory son from school, to which he was as often restored in answer to the pathetic supplications of that son, and the entreaties of the good Dr. Muller—who even then prophesied the future eminence of his active pupil; and who finally agreed to instruct him until he reached his twentieth year entirely gratuitously, and in this manner removed the pecuniary objections of the father, and secured the establishment of peace between the two; the boy—meantime—being permitted to pursue his own inclinations unchecked.

At the age of twenty, young Hahnemann, had learned all his master could teach him, and he took leave of school in a valedictory thesis entitled "The Wonderful Structure of the Human Hand," thus early proving a fondness for that profession which afterwards he so illumina-

ted. In the year 1775, with but \$12 of our money in his pocket, and with a scanty wardrobe, but a richly stored mind, the humble, but aspiring youth, cheered by the benisons of the loving inmates of his lonely home, hopefully started for Leipsic to enter upon the study of medicine. Arriving in Leipsic he was made free of the different classes there taught, supporting himself meantime by teaching languages and making translations, for various publishing houses, from the English. It is told of him that so urgent were his needs, and yet so determined was he not to interfere with his medical studies, in this attempt to procure the "wherewithal to eat and drink and wear," that he devoted every other whole night to these extra labors, keeping himself from sleep by the constant use of the German's never-failing solace and friend, the thought compelling meerschaum. After a residence of two years in Leipsic, he removed to Vienna, in order to secure more efficient hospital instruction. He remained here not quite a year, owing to his having suffered the loss of nearly all his Leipsic savings through the villainy of another, a fact which forced him to seek present means of subsistence in the service of the Governor of Transylvania, with whom he remained at Hermanstadt, in the capacity of family physician and librarian. This post he filled for two years, meantime rigorously pursuing his studies, and laying still deeper the foundations of that marvellous erudition, which alone was sufficient—a few years later—to stamp him as the most remarkable scholar of the times. In 1779 he received his degree of Doctor in Medicine at the University of Erlangen. Leaving college, and obeying the Saxon's yearning for his fatherland, he removed to Saxony and settled himself at Hettstadt, and from thence passed to Dessau in 1781. Meeting with but little practice in this place, he first turned his attention especially to the study of chemistry. From Dessau he went to Gommern, where he had been named District Physician, and where he was first married in the year 1782. His first book on medicine was here written, in which is shadowed forth his growing want of confidence in the old method of practice. In 1795 we find him removed to Dresden, where for a time he had charge of a hospital during the illness of its physician, but otherwise seems to have met with but a small amount of practice, for he disdained, and never employed, the arts resorted to by many to secure so desirable a consummation, hence his growth in medical practice necessarily must have been slow. His scholar-like diffidence, and utter absorbedness in his studies, removed him from the haunts of men and kept him from public view, yet these habits fitted him for extraordinary intellectual endeavor; and we begin to observe, in the record that we have of his

career in Dresden, the effect of all these years of patient, intelligent, and laborious study, which had been guided by an unflagging will, and had been sustained by unexampled powers of mental and physical endurance. In Dresden he published quite a number of chemical works, among which, the most noteworthy one, his monograph upon poisoning by arsenic, yet remains an authority, and is quoted by all the writers upon Toxicology (or Poisoning) even though many of them ignore the man in all else. During this period he also made many other valuable contributions to chemical science, and so marked an eminence did he attain to, in this direction, that the great Swedish chemist, the renowned Berzelius, said of him, "This man would have been a great chemist, had he not turned quack." In this remark, Berzelius fully acknowledged Hahnemann's accomplishments in one of the collateral sciences, while he plainly evinced his own utter ignorance of the vast results the author of Homeopathy obtained by his self-devotion to other and far more momentous investigations. In 1789, Hahnemann, whose reputation was now growing apace, removed to Leipsic, and here published a most exhaustive work upon a certain disease, in which he made public his new preparation of *Mercury*, which is yet known in Germany as *Hahnemann's Soluble Mercury*, and which was one of the most noticeable of his very numerous bequests to the Healing Art. In 1790 he translated the *Materia Medica* of the celebrated Cullen. During the time spent in this endeavor, he chanced upon his noticeable discovery of the now well-known fact, that while Cinchona (or Peruvian Bark) had the power of curing certain febrile affections, to it also belonged the property of inducing similar ailments when experimentally taken by persons in health. The wonderful results of that revelation mankind is now reaping, for it was the sublime key-note in that afterwards perfected Medical anthem, the burden of whose vigorous and undying strain is, "The healing of the nations."

During his residence in Leipsic, he was engaged with unexampled industry, in his chemical and other studies, finding but little time however, to continue his investigations into the unexplored realm of medical truth, a faint glimpse of which had been vouchsafed him when he was occupied with the translation of Cullen's work. Like heroic Moses of old, he had been permitted a glance over the promised land, but stern necessity compelled him to forego its complete survey, and to devote much time to the tedious and uncongenial task of rendering the thoughts of others in to his own vernacular, to the end that he might secure the means of keeping the wolf of starvation from off his hearth stone. How his great spirit, pregnant as it was now with the lusty

and growing embryo of that system which was destined eventually, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all others—how his aspiring soul must have rebelled against that decree which compelled such extraordinary effort for so small a return, in the shape of coins of the realm; and which by fastening upon him the cankering gyves of bitterest poverty, almost totally interdicted him from quaffing deeply the invigorating and coveted contents of that "Pierian Spring" for which his spirit was athirst. The poverty of Hahnemann was not of that variety which grows out of an "income so small as to prohibit an indulgence in the luxuries of life, but often, very often, an actual want of the common necessities of existence; and this with all the anxiety of an increasing and helpless family of young children!"* Some idea may be formed of the character of his poverty when tell you, that in order that all might fare alike, and that a given quantity of bread might be made to last the family precisely so long, he was accustomed to weigh this, his habitual food, accurately on the occasion of each meal. In 1792 a ray of sunlight illuminated his toilsome pathway. He was invited by the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, to become the Medical Superintendent of an asylum for the insane, and he joyfully accepted a position which not only secured him immunity from present want, but also gave him, what to him, was more precious still, the opportunity of pursuing without interruption, those researches which were to test the validity of his recent discovery. While in charge of this asylum he performed his celebrated cure of the learned Privy Secretary of the Chancery, Klockenbring, of Hanover, a cure which made him somewhat famous in Germany; and here, also, he put into force his peculiar views with regard to the treatment of the insane, banishing whips, chains and the numerous other instruments of torture which up to his time were the horrible armamentarium of those who pretended to treat mental diseases. Nothing could more forcefully illustrate the humanity and capacity of Hahnemann, than such an act as this, and to him belongs the honor of being the first to unfetter the madman, and to inaugurate a new and more rational method of management of cases of insanity. It has seemed to me that the evidences that "Divinity shaped his ends," nowhere in the life of this remarkable man are more apparent than in this, almost the noblest episode of his wonderful life. It was "very meet and proper" that he who came to inaugurate a new dispensation in the Healing Art, also should be the first to teach the world a more benevolent system of treatment of mental aberrations. It has been asserted

*Dudgeon.

by some old school writers, who meanly seek to rob Hahnemann of all his honors, that Pinel, the deservedly celebrated Frenchman, was the first to "break the bonds" of the maniac; but a reference to dates will prove that Pinel's experiment was later by nearly a year than Hahnemann's.

About the end of the year 1792, Hahnemann changed his place of residence once more, and we find him migrating from town to town, still busily at work writing and translating and earnestly pursuing his medical investigations; until about the year 1795 he reached Königs-lutter, where he remained some four years. He found still more leisure here, and although he issued several works from the press, he lost no opportunity of studying that great principle, to elucidate which, had now become the darling object of his existence. In 1796 he published in the eminent Hufeland's Medical Journal, that profound monograph entitled an "Essay on a New Principle for Ascertaining the Remedial Powers of Medicinal Substances." * In this Essay he distinctly enunciates the Homeopathic Law of Cure and the beautiful structure of our system begins now to assume a definite form and visible proportions. Essay after essay followed each other in a rapid and brilliant procession, and we now first notice the appearance of that malignant professional hostility which was destined to follow him with such blood hound pertinacity for so very many years. His persecution was ostensibly occasioned by his dispensing his own remedies, which he gave not in the form of the complex and unscientific prescriptions of the time, but always singly. "The physicians of Königs-lutter, jealous of the rising fame of the innovator, incited the apothecaries to bring an action against him for interfering with their privileges by dispensing his own medicines. It was in vain Hahnemann appealed to the letter and spirit of the law regulating the apothecaries' business, and argued, that their privileges only extended to the compounding of medicines, but that every man, and therefore, still more, every medical man, had the right to give or sell uncompounded drugs, which were the only things he employed, and which he administered moreover, gratuitously. All in vain: the apothecaries and their allies, his jealous brethren, were too powerful for him; and contrary to law, justice, and common sense Hahnemann, who had shown himself a master of the apothecaries' art, by his learned and laborious *Pharmaceutical Lexicon*, was prohibited from dispensing his own simple medicines." †

As the fourth year of his residence in Königs-lutter was drawing to a

* Lesser Writings, p. 249, Radde's Edition.

† Dudgeon.

close, there prevailed a severe epidemic of scarlet fever, during which he made another notable discovery, viz : that of the prophylactic—or preventive—power which Belladonna exercises over this often fatal disease. Were this the *only* benefit he rendered medicine, his title to immortality would have been a valid one. In 1799 the enmity of the apothecaries and doctors culminated, and with a sorrowful spirit, Hahnemann was forced to re-commence his wanderings, leaving the place “where fortune had at length begun to smile upon him, and where he had found leisure and opportunity to prosecute his interesting discoveries.” * Packing his family and his few effects into a single wagon, he started for Hamburg, accompanied for some distance by a large concourse of people who mourned the departure of him whose intelligent and patient professional attentions had saved many of their lives; and who was loved for his amiability as well as revered for the extent and profoundness of his scientific and literary acquirements. Their benisons followed the saddened little party, but could not protect it from accident, for it had not got many miles away from Königsbutter, ere the wagon was overturned while descending a rugged declivity, his infant son was mortally injured, himself considerably bruised, his little property seriously damaged by falling into the adjacent rivulet; and the leg of one of his daughters so badly fractured as to necessitate a delay—in a village near at hand—of quite a number of weeks. His daughter having at length recovered, he mournfully turned away from the grave of his baby boy, and re-commenced his toilsome journeyings. He successively settled in Hamburg, Altona, Mollen, and Eulenberg, still pursued by his cowardly persecutors, but still self-reliant, still earnestly perfecting his system, still writing energetic articles in support of medical reform for Hufeland’s Journal; and still translating books into German, as a means of present subsistence.

In 1803 he is once more at Dresden, where he published his remarkable essay upon “The Effects of Coffee,” an essay which deserves the careful perusal of all seekers after health. During the seven years intervening between 1803 and 1810, he was settled, part of the time in Dessau and part in Torgau, and this period was pregnant with the most astonishing intellectual labors, performed unremittingly, under a minimum of sleep, and totally without what to another author or student would have been absolutely indispensable, that is, the recuperative influence of recreation. His singular reserve and his complete abnegation of relaxation, were remarkable traits of character in a German living

* Dudgeon.

among Germans, whose sociability is a national characteristic; who have reduced to a perfect system the enjoyments of life; and among whom—unlike the state of things existing in America—existence is pleasurable and full of holidays, instead of being the insane and wearing and toilsome scramble after elusive dollars, which we ever see around us here. During these busy seven years, Hahnemann developed still further his undying system, adding block after block illuminated with ineffable inscriptions to the beautiful superstructure, whose solid foundations he had been building for many painful years; and which had now grown so tall as to be visible at a greater distance than ever, seeming to the disease afflicted, like “The shadow of a great rock in a weary land!” It was during this period that he gave to the world those memorable and unanswerable monographs entitled “Æsculapius in the Balance,” “A sketch of a Pure Materia Medica,” and “The Medicine of Experience,” the two first being issued separately in book form, the last reaching the eye of the medical public through the medium of Hufeland’s Journal in the year 1806. During this time, also, he still more earnestly and systematically pursued his investigations into the effects produced by crude drugs upon the healthy body, and he pressed into his service numbers of friends of both sexes, *proving* these medicines upon himself and upon them most carefully, and at the expense of such physical suffering as only they can realize who have sought to emulate those researches of the Master and his enthusiastic disciples. But these unexampled, these self-sacrificing endeavors, evidencing such remarkable forecast, such nobility of soul as should have won the cordial homage of his cotemporaries, were not prosecuted in peace. Like the other members of the most illustrious Trinity of medical philosophers of any age, like Harvey and Jenner, the hero Hahnemann was grossly calumniated, bitterly persecuted, and his incontrovertible doctrines sneeringly assailed in terms very like those used, even in this day, by the delectable medical descendants of that “generation of vipers.” Manly arguments were at a discount, while jibes and misstatements of his positions were, then as now, at a decided premium; but unheeding these petty assailants the grand old man pursued the “even tenor of his way,” still laboring for the good of the race, “biding his time,” and with sublimest faith committing his fame to the care of the future. Then, as now, those “vipers gnawed a file,” when they attacked the principle he enunciated; but not then, as now, had his opponents resorted to the high-souled and honest course of stealing the results of his labors, and without a word of recognition of the author, adopting them as discoveries of their own. Precious medical foot-

pads, "most potent, grand and reverend seniors," are the present descendants of Hahnemann's medical cotemporaries; and I very much fear that they will soon—amid a ludicrous *io triumphe*—re-discover and endeavor to appropriate the very corner stone of our temple, which their "builders" years and years before the time of our Master, had "heaved over among the rubbish," even though they had noted "its singular form and beauty," because their eyes had not been unsealed—as were Hahnemann's—to read the momentous inscription engraved thereon. If Homeopathy can survive being fondly sandwiched between the Scotchman, Simpson, and the Yankee, Worthington Hooker—and I have faith that it can—we shall more than ever have occasion to exclaim, as we peruse the eventful history of the cause, "What hath not God wrought?" Disgusted with the intolerance of his cotemporaries, Hahnemann, in the year 1808, began to appeal from the medical to the lay public through the medium of an able and widely circulated literary journal.* In this periodical, for which he wrote for several years, he printed some of the ablest and most original controversial essays which he had ever penned. Herein, also he published that beautiful "*Letter upon a Regeneration of Medicine*,"† which he addressed his friend, the eminent Hufeland, a letter whose pathos and fervor will be appreciated to remotest time by the intelligent of all nations. In this paper he describes the successive steps of his progress from that mental stand-point which led him, eighteen years before, to abandon the practice of the dominant school because, as he himself says: "I had conscientious scruples about treating unknown morbid states in my suffering fellow-creatures with *those* unknown medicines, which being powerful substances *may*, if they were not *exactly* suitable (and how could the physician know whether they were suitable or not seeing that their peculiar, special actions were not yet elucidated) easily change life into death, or produce new affections and chronic ailments which are often much more difficult to remove than the original disease." He likewise clearly enunciates his theories of disease and its proper method of treatment, sustaining his positions by unanswerable arguments; and then, after alluding to the fact that the "sole mission of the physician is *the cure of diseases*," and that, hence, every honest medical man should abandon that system which "never yet had taught them how to cure their fellow-men, and should seek some straighter pathway to the goal of success in the treatment of the sick, he utters the following golden sentences: "It was requisite some one should at length beat the way and this I did.

* The Allgem. Anzeiger der Deutschen.

† Lesser Writings, p. 511 Radde's Edition.

“The way now lies open. Every attentive, zealous and conscientious physician may freely tread it!

“What though this way, which alone leads with certainty and safety to the goal of health, and which I, setting aside all current prejudice, discovered by a calm observation of nature, is directly opposed to all the dogmas of our medical schools, just as the theses which Luther of yore courageously posted on the door of Schlosskirche of Wittenberg were opposed to the mind-enslaving hierarchy—the fault lies neither with Luther’s truths nor mine. Neither he nor I deserved the venom of the prejudiced.

“‘Refute,’ I cry to my cotemporaries, “‘refute these truths if you can, by pointing out a still more efficacious, sure and agreeable mode of treatment than mine—and do not combat them with mere words, of which we have already *too* many.

“‘But should experience show you, as it has me, that mine is the best, then make use of it for the benefit, for the deliverance of humanity, and give God the glory!’”

Brave words! noble thoughts! great soul! Is it not “passing strange” that such a man should have been evil-entreated by those who should have done homage to him as to one “the latchet of whose shoe they were unworthy to unloose?”

In 1809 he published in Hufeland’s Journal that profound monograph entitled “Observations on the three current methods of treatment,”* which was the most damaging and convincing onslaught ever made upon antiquated medicine by any man.

In 1810 he gave to the world that immortal production, his *Organon*, a work which will wield a powerful influence over men’s minds ever more. Contemned and rejected by his medical brethren, the intelligent lay public rallied around their benefactor, and he could now count his admirers and patrons by thousands, and the brightness of the future “perfect day” began to illumine his triumphant journey up the steep acclivity of fame. Soon after the publication of his *Organon*, like a conqueror, he once more entered Leipsic and was at once surrounded by numerous patients and disciples. In 1810 Prof. Hecker, of the University of Berlin, published a bitter and scurrilous attack upon the *Organon*, the subject *manner* of which was as unworthy of his fame as was the subject *matter* uncreditable to his reputation for scientific acumen. This diatribe was the *avant courier* of many more of the same sort, which have since been uttered by various “Sir. Oracles,” who

* Lesser Writings, p. 522, Radde’s Edition.

were "most ignorant of what they were most assured," and whose "fantastic tricks" and feeble thunder remind one of the Harlequin of the old English Christmas spectacle. Fred. Hahnemann, the elder son of the Master, replied to Prof. Hecker in an effective and manly manner, defending the father who scorned to notice these unjust and splenetic assaults of his inferiors, whom it was the darling wish of his heart to benefit. The "iron" of calumny began now to "enter his soul," and from this time we may date the gradual change his disposition underwent.

In 1811 he published the first volume of his "Pure Materia Medica." This, and those volumes of the same work which were published thereafter, gave to the world the interesting and priceless *proving*s of various drugs, made upon himself and others. In no other work of his did he so fully illustrate the wonderful patience, the singular forecast and the sublime endurance which were the leading elements of his character, and which, blending harmoniously in his mental man, made him by far the most conspicuous medical philosopher of any age.

In 1812 he was desirous of establishing a college with a hospital connected therewith, with a view toward the thorough education of students in the theory and practice of the new system he had inaugurated. Not meeting with success in this attempt, he determined to deliver a series of lectures upon Homeopathy to such medical men and students as were interested in the premises. Ere he could be permitted this privilege it was made necessary, by existing legal enactments, that he should pay a certain fee to the medical authorities, and at the same time defend an original thesis before this body. On the 26th of June, 1812, he presented himself to undergo this ordeal, and read, in latin, that able, profound and exhausting monograph entitled, "The helleborism of the Ancients." This treatise upon a drug—the *White Hellebore*—which Hahnemann was the first thoroughly to test, and to which it was his privilege, to assign such an honored place in the *Materia Medica*, as became the virtues it possessed in such an eminent degree; was so learned in an historical and medical point of view, that it attracted extensive notice, and materially added to the reputation of its author. He passed the ordeal triumphantly, a fact all the more creditable to him when we consider the prejudiced character of the tribunal at whose bar he appeared. His judges came prepared to condemn the daring innovator and to witness his overwhelming defeat, but they were themselves overcome, and that upon their own ground, and Hahnemann left their presence victorious, and at once commenced his brilliant course of lectures, having for an audience a large and enthusiastic body of elderly medical men and students. During his residence in Leipsic he con-

tinued these lectures from time to time, but still found opportunity to prosecute—aided by a chosen few—his laborious provings of drugs ; and ere the year 1821 had come, he gave to the world five more volumes of his masterly *Materia Medica*, and published a second edition of his *Organon*, together with numerous essays illustrative of his opinions. The number of his medical adherents grew apace, and still more rapidly did his system make its way toward a most prominent eminence in the estimation of the educated and intelligent lay public, among which persons can Homeopathy alone always best succeed. The jealousy of those “Pelting, petty cavillers,” his overshadowed medical cotemporaries, now underwent another devilish exacerbation, and they excited their tools—the law-petted apothecaries, to inaugurate in Leipsic the same system of malignant legal persecution, which in many other places, in years past, had proved so effectual, so far as making the grand old Master a wanderer was concerned. The arrival of the Austrian Field Marshal, the Prince Schwarzenberg, who came to Leipsic, after his disease had been pronounced incurable by his own physicians, who were of the old school, for the purpose of engaging the services of Hahnemann ; acted as a *caveat*, and their hostility was temporarily repressed. Considerable improvement in the disease of the Prince at first signalized the treatment of the Master, the result of the case was, however, finally fatal, and this fact was at once made to subserve the unholy ends of those who panted for the ruin of Hahnemann. His cotemporaries pursued a course, which is patent at this day among their noble-minded professional descendants in Europe and America, and they opened upon the illustrious Saxon, like *other* hounds, in full cry. Had Hahnemann have cured the great general the comment would have been—as now it is in similar cases—Oh ! marvellous *faith* ; Oh ! potent *diet* ! Schwarzenberg died—not an uncommon phenomenon in old school practice, I apprehend—*ergo*, Homeopathy *killed* him ; for according to the old women of either sex who tremblingly but fondly wet-nurse the senile genius of antiquated medicine ; Homeopathy is *never* so potent as to *cure*, and yet is *always* so powerful as to *KILL* ! Brilliant logicians ! “Honest Iagos !” Dogberry instead of Æsculapius should be their patron saint, for he was their great logical antetype ! Hahnemann was now enjoined against dispensing the remedies he used, and as he could not trust his delicate and pure preparations to the druggists, who were not only unfamiliar with the manner in which they were prepared, but were also too hostile to him thus to be honored with his confidence ; and as he would not violate even an unjust and oppressive *law*, and dispense his medicines *secretly* to his numerous clientage, of course his practice was gone, and

he was forced to leave Leipsic, and also Saxony, for his fatherland now afforded no asylum for her noblest son.

The Prince of Anhalt Cœthen, who was his warm friend, invited him to the chief city of that pretty principality, and to the position of Physician in ordinary to the Sovereign and the Court. Being deprived of the right to live in the city, which was endeared to him as the theater of his then greatest triumphs, Hahnemann removed to Cœthen late in the year 1821. Thirty years after he was thus basely driven from Leipsic, an admirably finished bronze statue of the illustrious medical reformer, was raised upon an appropriate pedestal in that city amid the loud acclamations of a great multitude of people from all parts of Germany, and under the eye of the city authorities, who officially attested the fitness of the homage thus rendered a great character by a now grateful people, in thus sanctioning the inauguration of his effigy by their presence, and their hearty approval. But even this act of tardy justice has not sufficed to remove the stain fastened upon the escutcheon of the chief city of Saxony, by its bigoted persecution, and expulsion in 1821, of the man whose scholarship and great deeds illuminated her annals more brilliantly than did those of any other of her citizens, through all the centuries of her existance.

Hahnemann resided in Cœthen for fourteen years, and during this busy period, he retired more and more within himself; the injustice he had received at the hands of a privileged class of men. The bitter trials they had forced him to undergo, who so far surpassed themselves in greatness of purpose, in purity and dignity of character; in scholarship and in intellectual capacity; unfortunately causing him to shun as far as he could, all direct association with mankind. He seldom left his house, save for the purpose of ministering to his patron when he was ill; his habitual out of door exercise being taken in the little garden at the back of his house, which, as he was accustomed "jocularly to observe, though very narrow, was infinitely high." Persecution could not appal or conquer his indomitable spirit. He looked with prophetic eye into the shadowy future, where true appreciation and the laurelled crown awaited him, and so, he wrapped not around him the mantle of inaction and sickly sentimentality, that, shielded by its protecting folds he might, in peace, bemoan his hard fate while he *rested* out; but on the contrary the old Hero addressed himself with renewed ardor, and with that degree of undying patience, which Buffon styles *genius*; to the elucidation and perfection of the Divine Idea of his soul;

"With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Content to labor and to wait."³⁷

His industry now seemed more conspicuous than ever before, and when we consider how largely his time was occupied with the necessary attention to the vast number of patients who flocked to Cœthen—as though it were the very Mecca of the Healing Art—to secure the benefit of his counsel and prescriptions; we are lost in wonder when we note the extent of his literary labors. “We may form some idea of Hahnemann’s *industry* when we remember that he proved about *ninety* different medicines, that he wrote upwards of *seventy* original works on chemistry and medicine, some of which were in several thick volumes; and translated about twenty-four works from the English, French, Italian and Latin, on chemistry, medicine, agriculture and general literature, many of which were in more than one volume. Besides this he attended (during the last twenty-five years of his eventful life) to the duties of an immense practice, corresponding and consulting, and those who know the care and time he expended on every case, the accuracy with which he sought for the proper remedy, will be able to estimate what a Herculean labor a large practice so conducted must have been. When I add that he was an accomplished classical scholar and philologist, and that he had more than a superficial acquaintance with botany, astronomy, meteorology and geography, we shall be forced to acknowledge that his industry and working powers bordered on the marvellous.” * When I contemplate the results of such a life, I am sometimes made sick at heart, and am tempted to “gather up my working tools,” and make my exit from the stage of action, so utterly powerless is one made of common clay to accomplish anything comparable therewith. And the being who accomplished, during a life of but four score and eight years, such unexampled a work as all this; the being who was afflicted with only so much of human failings as sufficed to prove that he was not a *Divinity*; the being who was “first among his equals,” who was the most learned physician of any age; the being, in fine, who presented

“A combination, and a form indeed
Where every God did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a MAN:”

Him it is who is termed a *charlatan* and a *visionary* by the *cetacea* and the smaller “fry” who inhabit the sullen ocean of Allopathy, an ocean which is so agitated by the, to it, irritating healing breezes of Homeopathy, that it “continually casts up mire and dirt,” with which the fame of Hahnemann may be bespattered! Strange it is that among these *cetacea*, scarcely more than two, viz: the great American surgeon,

* Dudgeon.

Mott, and the eminent English physician, Sir Jno. Forbes, have ever been found who had the courage and the magnanimity to do justice to the greatness of the Master's intellect, the vastness of his erudition.

While in Cœthen, Hahnemann published a third, a fourth and a fifth edition of his *Materia Medica*, each edition being carefully amended and improved. Many valuable Essays were also printed in the literary journal to which I have before made allusion; while he likewise gave to the world the five inestimable volumes of his work on *Chronic Diseases*, which contained elaborate provings of new drugs; and which despite the fact that some of his premises have not received the sanction of many of his followers, are yet, so "inexhaustible a treasury on which the homeopathic practioner draws for the cure and relief of many diseases," that these volumes will live to remotest time.

On the 10th day of August, 1829, large numbers of his disciples and lay followers assembled at Cœthen with a view toward the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his reception of the degree of Doctor in Medicine. On this occasion, the Master founded the very first Homeopathic Medical Association, which he christened the "*Central Society of German Homeopathists*." This body exists, and is full of vitality at this day. It has accomplished a noble work for the cause, and was the antecedent of the large number of brilliant and active associations which have since been originated in Europe and America. In 1831 "the pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day," the terrible Asiatic Cholera approached Germany. Merely from reading descriptions of the disease, Hahnemann, sitting in his little study, guided by the inerrable law, himself first forced upon the attention of the world, with strange sagacity, fixed upon the proper method of treatment of cholera, and at once made it public. In doing this he placed in the hands of each of his disciples the baton of success, and from all sides, and even from some of his bitterest opponents; came testimony in support of the efficacy of the means he proposed, months before he, himself witnessed a case of the disease. "This one fact speaks more for Homeopathy, and the truth of the law of nature on which the system is founded, than almost any other I could offer, viz: that Hahnemann, from merely reading a description of one of the most appallingly rapid and fatal diseases, could confidently and dogmatically say, such and such a medicine will do good in this stage of the disease; such and such other medicine in that; and that the united experience of hundreds of practioners in all parts of Europe should bear practical testimony to the accuracy of Hahnemann's conclusions."*

* Dudgeon.

The venerable hero and sage, sat like some powerful autocrat in his humble chamber, and with one wave of his immutable scepter he *repelled* the cohorts of disease which had attacked his people!

In 1830 the pure and faithful wife of Hahnemann went to her reward in Heaven, leaving behind her, to console her husband for his great loss, a numerous and intelligent and affectionate family of children, to whom, as he had been to their mother, he was most tenderly attached, and among whom his noble character shone even more brightly than elsewhere. He remained a widower for five years, when Mlle. Marie Melonie D'Hervilly-Gohier, a French lady descended from a noble family of great possessions, came to Cœthen to place herself under his care. She had been suffering for a number of years under a severe combined pulmonary and heart disease, for which she had been treated unsuccessfully by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and being declared incurable by them, and being attracted by the fame of Hahnemann, she applied her vigorous intellect to the investigation of his system, and finally was carried to his place of residence that she might consult him. Hahnemann became intensely interested in her case, and in comparatively a brief period, was so favored as to be the instrument of her restoration to health. Her disease of the heart, from having been an organic, grew to be a *physiological* one. "Charmed with his genius, his character, his manners, everything about him, she conceived an affection for him perhaps deeper and truer than the passion we call love." Hahnemann, although now eighty years of age, was equally attracted by her brilliant talents and extensive information, her elegant accomplishments and engaging person, and they married in the year 1835. She *came*, she *saw*, and she *conquered*, woman-like, and at once, despite the remonstrances of the Cœtheners, bore him in triumph to Paris "where, by her influence with Guizot, she obtained for him the authorization to practice."

Adoring the man, she made him a most admirable wife, and she was to his children that unusual thing, a devoted step-mother. "She became his pupil with the view of assisting him when age might weaken his faculties," and finally materially relieved him of the burthen of his immense practice, prescribing with accuracy and success. His children, also, assisted in the effort to smooth the declining years of the Master, and a more laborious and united family has never been known. In Paris, Hahnemann, though he was even more extensively employed than ever, completely revolutionized his habits. He ceased to be a recluse and received and entertained company, accepted invitations, and even permitted himself the occasional relaxation of the

Opera. He likewise was persuaded to do what he had not done for twenty years previous, viz: to visit patients at their residences. On the days when he received patients at his house, so numerous were they that his receptions resembled more the levees of some great potentate, than aught else. He had at last, after many years of toil and of bitter persecution, found his Utopia, where he was honored, revered and beloved as such a man ever should be. Soon after his removal to Paris, he was elected Honorary President of the Gallican Homeopathic Society." In his letter of acceptance of this honor, which it became the society to offer, and him to receive, he makes a graceful and touching allusion to the wife he had selected, thus late in his life, from among "the noble daughters of France," and concludes in the following characteristic and catholic language: "Blind as many still remain, let us render them a service despite their repugnance. In course of time we shall receive their benedictions; for our principle, like sunlight, is one of the most prominent truths of nature."

Although so great a change had occurred in Hahnemann's habits and tastes coincidently with his removal to the gayest capital of Europe, "he found time to make many and important additions to his great work on *Chronic Diseases*, of which he brought out a second edition after his removal to Paris, and it is said he was preparing for the press sundry other works of great importance to Homeopathy, which he was dissuaded from publishing by his wife. There is a tradition current among Homeopaths, that Madame Hahnemann retains under lock and key, for her own private study doubtless, untold treasures of provings, cases, practical remarks, and new and revised editions of his works, which it would delight the hearts of his disciples to see given to the world."*

The sage and hero survived his removal to Paris only eight years, and on the 2d day of July, 1843, his

"—saintly soul
Floated down the stygian river!"

He died in the very hey-day of honors and emoluments. The frosts of eighty-nine winters, the heats of four score and nine summers, a long life of such unremitting and severe intellectual effort as would have perilled the existance of most men; all these antagonizing influences were powerless to dim the effulgence of his great mind, and so he went to his long home in the bright beyond, in the full possession of his mental faculties, dying like the iridescent Dolphin, brightest at last! Like Harvey and Jenner, the other twain of this trinity of Heros, the provi-

* Dudgeon.

dence he ever revered, and publicly and privately acknowledged, spared his life until the system he inaugurated and constructed became a power in the world. To me there has ever seemed in this fact the evidence that he was the especial instrument of Heaven, one created for the performance of such a work as has not been seen since the morn when time began. His goodness of heart and manly generosity were no less conspicuous than were his fearless adherence to the truth, and his unceasing efforts to benefit mankind, and one cannot but be struck with the marked likeness he bore in his unsullied purity of soul, in his indomitable energy in his devotion to a great principle, in his unflinching courage amid such trials and persecutions as would have daunted most men, and in his breadth of intellect, to the great German Samson of the Reformation, who so shook the temple of Romanism more than three centuries since, as that it has never since ceased to tremble like the rocking stone of the Druids. Nor was the Reformation in Medicine which Hahnemann began and so long fostered, and so gloriously perfected, unworthy to be compared in its stupendous results to the religious reform that owed its origin to immortal *Luther*. *Luther's* battle for the RIGHT was a grand one, but that of Hahnemann suffers nothing by comparison therewith, and the memory of these two brave Reformers will descend to latest times, the apotheosis of all that is admirable in man. The modesty of Hahnemann was a no less remarkable feature of his mental physiognomy, than was his grateful reliance upon the Creator. A most notable instance, illustrating this proposition, may be drawn from the history of his death-bed. "Whilst suffering much from pain and difficulty of breathing that attended his last fatal illness, his wife said to him: 'As you in your laborious life have alleviated the sufferings of so many, and have yourself endured so much, surely Providence owes you a remission of all your sufferings.' To which the dying sage replied, 'me! and why me? each man here below works according to the gifts and strength Providence has given him, and it is only before the fallible tribunal of man that degrees of merit are acknowledged, not so before that of God: God owes me nothing, but I owe Him much—yes everything.' "

No more reverent, no more memorable last words ever were uttered by departing greatness, and they deserve to be embalmed in the hearts of all disciples of the now glorified Hero and Master, who was ever a being,

"True and tender, brave and just,
That man might honor and woman trust."

For forty years he had been made the target at which the poison'd

shafts of calumny had been hurled, and these had deeply wounded his beneficent soul, as we know from his various "Lesser Writings." But how sorely he suffered secretly none really knew, save his own loved and loving family, until after his death, when was found among his papers one which contained "the following inscription, intended as an epitaph on his tomb, which reads like the last sigh of a martyr—*liber tandem quiesco*—free, at length I am quiet!" A greatful world has now decided that he deserved other and more suitable inscriptions for each of the many cenotaphs, that ere a great while shall be erected "to perpetuate the memory of his amiable and exemplary character," and these they : on the obverse, this :

"The Teachers shall shine
As the brightness of the firmament,
And they that turn many to Righteousness
Like the stars, forever and ever!"

On the reverse, this :

"In the vocabulary of his YOUTH
Which fate reserved to a bright MANHOOD,
There was no such word as FAIL!"

Ring out oh bells! Oh fun'ral bells
Sadly ring for the Hero gone!
Him for whom each tear-fount swells,
Is dead with all his armor on!
The patient, earnest, upright man,
He whose long career of glory,
In an humble cot began;
Where, like some who live in story,
Ere yet his manhood's sun did gild,
With bright ray his morn of being,
The youthful scholar's soul was fill'd,
With great thoughts by the All-Seeing!
Where, in a chamber dark and damp,
He cou'd the page of olden lore,
Ne'er ceasing till his midnight lamp,
Its feeble gleams gave out no more;
Where once as he his attic trod,
Unto the "wee smal' hours" of night,
The film that veiled his inner ken,
By seraph hands was lifted then,
And baring his brow to the Scholar's God,
All suddenly was he baptized with light!

* * * * *

Since then, has his whole life borne out,
The promise of that hour sublime:
Since then, unknowing fear or doubt,
—Which unto them were even *crime*—
Stern myriads have followed him,
Their confident, unswerving gaze,
Fixed on a star no cloud could dim;
Through Persecution's sore amaze,
And never that unsetting star,
—Reveal'd at HAHNEMANN'S behest—
Shall cease to shed its rays afar,
Nor vail its lustre to the quest;
Of eager delvers in the mine,
Where wrought he from early youth,
Where gems of price still lucent shine,
And greet the searcher after TRUTH.

Dead though he be, our MASTER dear,
 Yet wherever our gaze we turn,
 The living proofs we see, we hear,
 That he still "rules us from his urn."
 And that benignant, healing sway;
 Is o'er a clime more grand and wide,
 Than Alexander in his day,
 Could with his phalanx override.
 He won not power with the sword.
 But by the love that millions bore;
 For him whose very soul was stirr'd
 With love for them yet more and more!
 Long years he lived a martyr's life,
 Oft he felt the oppressor's wrong;
 But yet amid that thankless strife,
 As he suffer'd he grew more strong!
 And coward Envy's rankling shaft,
 Never appall'd his robust soul,
 Nor could mankind's malignant craft,
 Once prompt his spirit's chime to toll;
 The knell of hope, nor eke repress,
 The faith sublime he e'er retained;
 That Heaven finally would bless,
 The truths he long and well maintain'd.
 And so, despite the wrong and wo,
 Which howled like sleuth-hounds on his track;
 And drove the homeless to and fro;
 He never falter'd or look'd back!
 And so, with steady stride onward he went;
 The lustre of great deeds on him beaming;
 Up, up, Fame's mountain's steep ascent
 To its Peak; and while were o'er him streaming
 Fruition's banners; from that summit high,
 He made one more step, and thus gain'd the SKY!
 And now, although the grand old man,
 Is in his body sunk to dust;
 Yet his benignant, healing Plan,
 Shall never feel the tooth of rust!
 God *has* cared for him He sent,
 And so endowed with mental light;
 In his economy 'tis not meant,
 That aught should fail us of the RIGHT!
 And his immutable decree,
 Is that the PLAN once so decried,
 Forever in the earth shall be,
 VITAL, CONQUERING, GLORIFIED!
 The Hero's memory shall live,
 Although his form be in the tomb;
 For Fate, to earth, can never give;
 The power to hide THAT in her womb!
 That memory shall brighter grow,
 Through all the coming viewless years;
 God has but destined it to show,
 That though our MASTER "sow'd in tears,"
 For long, toilsome decades of sad employ,
 His fame shall richest harvests "reap in joy!"
 And so around the cenotaph,
 Built by repentant Fatherland;
 —A land which now deep draughts doth quaff,
 From founts that flow'd at his command—
 Will ever play auroral light,
 By which the record we may read,
 Of one who ne'er forsook the RIGHT;
 One pure in *thought* and strong in *deed*!
 One whose mission was divine—
 No less than this: to rescue man
 From ways barbaric; to refine
 That which had been since earth began;
 Though pamper'd 'twas with pow'r and place,
 Though tyrannous, intolerent;
 Naught else to science than disgrace,
 Naught else but sickly, sheerest CANT:
 One whose life should e'er "remind us,
 That we *may* make *our* lives sublime;
 And, departing, leave behind us,
 Footprints deep on the sands of Time;
 Footprints that perhaps another,
 Sailing o'er life's troublous main,
 Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
 Seeing, may then take heart again!"

Of a man, who, if dying when
 The earth with Deities was rife,
 At once would deified have been,
 Because of his excelling life !
 His tomb *the Mecca* has now become,
 Of a vast and active clientage ;
 Who know that his acts composed the sum,
 Of the greatest scholar of the age !
 And their offspring in all coming time,
 Shall remember well the HEALER brave,
 And be guided e'er by his star sublime,
 And shall make a SHRINE of his lowly grave !

Such, Oh my compeers, is the record of the shining life of the Master, and such was he ! The temple of medicine which he *built* he also finished, but notwithstanding this fact he has left much for us, his disciples, to do. There are many "side chambers" to be added to that glorious edifice, and is our province, as experts within that fane, to assist in this noble endeavor. With the *trowel* of *research*, the well-tempered *mortar* of patient *study* and the parian and *perfect ashlar*s of thoroughly formed *opinions*, we should reverently approach the life-long task, to whose cultivation we this eventful night, anew have dedicated ourselves ; bearing in mind that it is our "bounden duty" to make our own "side chambers" the ornaments and not the *excessences* of that radiant temple ; seeing to it that they are constructed of undecaying materials and in harmony with the grand whole ; so that thus they may really be worthy to receive, and to *protect* from the ravages of the thieves of science, the treasures we may gather by the wayside as we journey hither and yon.

Amid doubts

—"and fears that kindle hope,
 An undistinguishable throng:
 And ardent wishes long subdued,
 Subdued and cherished long :"

have we at last succeeded in raising upon the hither shore of the lordly "Father of Waters" another, and we trust, an undecaying cenotaph to the Master. Within this new temple dedicate to truest science ; this monument commemorative of him whose now silent tongue was often kissed by "a live coal from off the altar" of medical truth ; we must not fail of giving the teachings of the Master due weight and prominence. Unswayed by either intense *rationalism*, or bigotted *infinitesimism* ; we must ever try to follow those teachings to their logical conclusions, and to keep them illuminated by the unsetting sun of the numerous collateral sciences of which those teachings are the very focus. He was careful *what* he taught, therefore, oh ye, his disciples, "take heed how ye hear." Each should solemnly determine, with the potent aid

of the chemist, *Judgment*, to transform these ores of price dug from the exhaustless mines of *Erudition*, into a glowing amalgam, the possession of which shall make each one of us intellectually rich : An amalgam, which, having been sublimated in the mint of *Experience*, shall be coined by the die of the *Omniscient* into a " circulating medium " whose values shall be capacitated to purchase for the many, relief from physical woes, and may even contribute to lengthen the duration of human life, now so abbreviated by medical errors and false habits, and a profound disregard of the laws of health.

Such, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the programme of the IOWA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Representing the vitalized and irresistible spirit of Medical Reform, it is worthy your confidence. Its platform being a noble one, should command your earnest investigation, and, therefore, your adoption, for herein investigation is the parent of adoption. Your presence here this evening is proof that yourselves—in common with thousands of others scattered through our State—view with disfavor the recent characteristic exhibition of intolerance on the part of divers Old School Doctors. Belittled by prejudice, guilty of a total want of professional catholicity, and certain that their craft was in danger, these men, a little while since, let slip anew from their leashes the hounds of opposition, fondly hoping to be able—with legislative protection—to hunt down those who have so successfully competed for the price of eminence, on the field whose emoluments they have so long enjoyed, by sufferance, that they had come to regard themselves as its true squatter sovereigns. Much to their astonishment the quarry fled not, but stood at bay ; and all lay supporters of the new dispensation of medicine, will be glad to hear that the placemen were met and signally vanquished on their own chosen battle-ground, the legislature of Iowa. Honor to those fearless members of the House who preach and practice the gospel of *fair play*, and, therefore, would not sanction the plantation tactics of the placemen, of the self-constituted overseers, who, in this enlightened age sought to make it a penal offense for a medical man to practice aught save the dose abominations of senile Allopathy. Thank Heaven that we have had an opportunity afforded us, to demonstrate that although the genius of Homeopathy is placable, has suffered long, and is much enduring ; she yet has *talons* and can *strike* in return ! The contortions of the " engineers " who were " hoisted by their own petards," were amusing, though painful to witness, and we think they will be slow to put themselves in like position again. Success in such endeavors is ever wanting, for freedom of thought and

lawful freedom of effort, are the rights we enjoy as citizens of Iowa. Secure in these, conscious of the justice of our cause, believing that the right shall yet triumph, and determining to wage a sterner war against medical error, and *scundem artem* slaughter ; we mean to see to it that our noble and patriotic State and its Homeopathic Medical Association ; twin sisters of *Progress*, as they are, shall hand in hand glide gently down the sounding stream of time,

“In a Union unending of Honor and Fame!”

B

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

The undersigned, Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons of the State of Iowa, being desirous to further the interests of that system of medicine which was inaugurated by Hahnemann, and is represented in this commonwealth by ourselves, do hereby organize ourselves into an Association for mutual counsel and advancement; and to that end we enact, subscribe to, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws; pledging ourselves to loyalty the Association and to the cause of Medical Reform.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND STYLE.

The name and style of this Society shall be, THE IOWA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Censors, to consist of five members.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

The duties of the President shall be to preside at all the meetings of the Association, to sign all orders authorized by the Association and drawn by the Secretary, and to do such other duties as are usual with similar officers in similar associations.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The duties of the first Vice-President shall be to preside in the absence of the President and in his stead to act. The duties of the second Vice-President shall be to preside in the absence of both his superior officers, and in all respects officially to act for them.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be to record the proceedings of the Association at all annual and special meetings; to receive and disburse the funds of the Association; to prepare for the press, and, under the orders of the Association, to cause to be printed the Annual of this Body; under the direction of the President to issue circular calls for meetings; to answer all letters addressed to the Association; to open and maintain all correspondence which may tend to further its interests; in the absence of the President and both the Vice-Presidents, to call the meetings of the Association to order, and nominate a President *pro tem*; and to do such other duties as may from time to time be devolved upon him by virtue of his position as the executive officer of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF CENSORS.

The duties of the Board of Censors shall be to receive, examine and report upon all applications for membership from regularly graduated Homeopathic Physicians of the State of Iowa; to examine personally, and report as to the proficiency of all non-graduates who may desire membership in this body; to examine the accounts and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer, and report as to their correctness to the Association; and do such other duties as may from time to time be devolved upon them by virtue of their position as the conservators of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

WHO SHALL BE MEMBERS.

No medical man shall be eligible to membership in this Association who shall not be a consistent advocate and practitioner of the Science and the Art of that system which was first promulgated by Hahnemann, and subsequently was fostered and perfected by himself and his

disciples. Applicants for membership must, likewise, be graduates of respectable Medical Colleges, or failing this, must have been reputable practitioners of at least four years standing.

ARTICLE VIII.

ETHICS.

The Percival Code of Ethics, adopted by the "Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association," at its first Annual Meeting, December, 1855, is hereby adopted, and is rendered obligatory upon the members of this Body. All violations thereof, shall, when proved, at a regular meeting, to have occurred, be punished either by reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, as two-thirds of the members present, and voting upon a call of the roll, may determine.

ARTICLE IX.

TRIALS.

If any member of this Association shall, at any time, be guilty of a violation of the Code of Ethics, charges shall be preferred against him by the Chairman of the Board of Censors, with whom such information shall be lodged, and who shall act as the prosecutor thereof. The accused, who shall previously have been furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications, shall be entitled to a fair trial, the Association sitting as a Court of Impeachment; and if the charges shall be proven, he shall be punished as indicated in Article 8th. *Provided*, however, that charges preferred against a member for such departures from the teachings of the Code of Ethics, shall be signed by at least three members of the Association.

ARTICLE X.

ALTERATIONS OR AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended, at a regular meeting of the Association, when two-thirds of the members present vote in favor thereof; *provided*, however, that such alterations or amendments, shall have been proposed in writing, at a previous meeting, and shall have been submitted to the members of the Association through the medium of the Annual.



BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Association shall meet annually on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY IN MAY, at such place as a majority of the members shall decide at a previous annual meeting. *Special Meetings* may be holden upon the call of the President, sanctioned by the Board of Censors, or a majority of them ; and attested by the Secretary.

SEC. 2. The hour of meeting shall be 10 A. M., on the day appointed, and all arrangements for the meeting shall be made by a committee appointed to perform that duty by the President.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of each and every member of the Association to pay to the Secretary and Treasurer the sum of *two dollars* as an initiation fee, previous to signing the Constitution and these By-Laws, which acts will constitute his installation into membership. He shall, likewise, pay a further sum of *two dollars* annually, the said sum to be paid on the first day of each and every annual meeting of the Association. No person shall be considered a member of the Association until he shall have paid his initiation fee, and have signed the Constitution and By-Laws. The failure of any member to pay the annual fee for two successive years shall be deemed as evincing a desire on the part of said delinquent to decline membership, and the Secretary may, therefore, at the end of that time, strike his name from the roll of members, and publish the wherefore in the Annual of the Association.

SEC. 4. At each annual meeting the President shall appoint a *Committee on Scientific Communications*, whose duty it shall be to report the names of such members as will submit Essays upon Medical Topics at the next succeeding annual meeting. The essays aforesaid shall be written upon legal cap paper, upon one side of the sheet only, and shall be carefully stitched together.

SEC. 5. All *Standing Resolutions* hereafter adopted at a regular meeting of the Association, shall be binding upon members.

SEC. 6. Medical gentlemen of our school, of distinguished attainments and reputation, may, from time to time, be elected Honorary Members of the Association: *Provided*, however, that no more than *two* such Honorary Members shall be elected at any regular meeting.

SEC. 7. The order of business at each meeting shall be as follows, viz :

- 1st. The Association shall be called to order by the proper officer.
- 2d. Invocation.
- 3d. Calling the roll of members.
- 4th. Reading such portion of the minutes of the last meeting as may relate to unfinished business, or to matters laid over at that meeting.
- 5th. Report of Secretary and Treasurer with vouchers of expenditures. Reference of the same to the Censors.
- 6th. Application for membership.
- 7th. Report of Censors on applications for membership.
- 8th. Election of candidates for membership, Honorary and others.
- 9th. Correspondence.
- 10th. Reading of essays.
- 11th. Discussions.
- 12th. Selection of the place of the next annual meeting, and appointment of Committee of Arrangements.
- 13th. Report of Censors on the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.
- 14th. Choice of a member to deliver the next annual public address.
- 15th. Miscellaneous and new business.
- 16th. Annual Address.
- 17th. Reading of minutes for correction and approval.
- 18th. Adjournment.

The general rules of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be observed in debate and manner of transacting business, where there are no rules of the Association applicable to the subject.

SEC. 8. These By-Laws may be altered, added to, or annulled, at a regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

D

CODE OF ETHICS.

ART. I.—DUTIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes, alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things; for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, an unclouded head, may be essential to the well-being and even to the life of a fellow creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor, gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publi-

cations to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patient for a surgical instrument or medicine, or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or others. For, if such *nostrum* be of any efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice.—It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER.

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives and their children, while under paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously—as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends.—But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed which the party receiving it would wish not incur.

ART. III.—OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS AS RESPECTS VICARIOUS OFFICES.

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accident and contingences to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and

character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period all the pecuniary obligation for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties. In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN REGARD TO CONSULTATIONS.

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, who habitually places himself in an antagonistic attitude toward this and kindred associations, and who, having means and opportunity, will not avail himself of the manifold advantages offered by established medical schools.

§ 2. In consultations no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and with their com-

mon consent : and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first : and when there are several consulting they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe ; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in cases of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time ; for there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in that mode of practice which is founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the

majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on both sides, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment.—But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in a minority politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him or affect his reputation.—The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities which are often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN CASES OF INTERFERENCE.

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of

conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and as many diseases are naturally protracted; the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may

be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no further directions, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren.—The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusive beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PHYSICIANS.

§ 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interests may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethic and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, the subject matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit upon the faculty.

ART. VII.—OF PECUNIARY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

E.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, 1ST JANUARY, 1862.

Dear Sir :

At the request of several well-known Physicians of our School, I address you this circular letter. The question of originating a "HANEMANN STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION" in Iowa, has recently been mooted by Dr. Austen, of Muscatine, and much correspondence has been had in reference thereto. I am pleased to be enabled to inform you that every member of the profession—so far as I can learn—not only favors the proposition, but also announces that he is ready to co-operate, in this much needed and most important movement. As yet, no precise date for the final inauguration of the enterprise has been mentioned, consequently the endeavor can hardly be said to be in embryonic state of development. In order to intensify and give precision to our effort, I earnestly solicit your aid and counsel; and I ask you to reply to this letter, at a very early date, giving me your views in the premises, and telling me what one of two dates you would prefer for the inaugural gathering, viz:—*February 26th* or *May 21st, proximo*; and which one of two comparatively central places—*Davenport* and *Iowa City*—would best suit you as a place of meeting.

The benefits to be derived from properly conducted associations cannot too highly be estimated.—These annual convocations of the members of "the Noble Science and the Royal Art" of Healing, bring them face to face with each other in familiar intercourse, enable them profitably to interchange views upon medical topics; giving them strength for new efforts in their separate fields of practice, and materially tend to elevate the standard of the profession. In fine, Associations are the life of the soul of medical progress. Shall we longer be without this *help* in Iowa? Let us, all and singular, then, assist in laying broad and deep the foundations of an Association, whose superstructure shall be strongest proof that in Iowa, as in other States, "Revolutions," such as that begun, continued and perfected by the Master, HAHNEMANN, "never go backward."

The time and place of meeting will be determined by a majority vote, and as soon as this can be secured, a call will be issued.

Hoping very soon to hear from you, I subscribe myself,

YOURS IN A ZEALOUS BOND,

EDWARD A. GUILBERT.

F.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, APRIL 10, 1862.

My Dear Sir:

It will be remembered by you, that early in January last, PROF. GUILBERT addressed a circular to the Homeopaths of Iowa, directing their attention to the necessity and importance of a State Organization of the members of the Profession. Gentlemen were requested to indicate their preferences as to *time* and *place* of a preliminary meeting for this purpose, and also to make such suggestions as they deem proper, with regard to the manner of carrying into effect our cherished designs. With *four* exceptions only, all those to whom the aforesaid circular was sent, promptly and enthusiastically responded, and warmly commended the movement, and pledged themselves to give it their cordial and effective aid. Recent events which have occurred in our State have demonstrated, more fully, the indispensable nature of such an organization, of the banner-bearers of Homeopathy in Iowa. It is requisite that we should meet, that we should become acquainted with each other, and that we should take counsel together touching matters of vital importance to the CAUSE.

The majority of those whose votes were solicited, have decided in favor of WEDNESDAY, the 21st of May, proximo, as the *time* and the city of Davenport as the *place* of meeting. The Committee having the arrangements in charge have thought it proper that the inauguration of such an endeavor should be signalized by a public Address. To the Chairman of the Committee has been delegated the performance of this duty, and he will, *Deo volente*, accordingly perform it; the subject of the discourse being "*The Hero as Physician*"; HAHNEMANN, *Harvey* and *Jenner* being the types."

No pains will be spared by Dr. Worley to make those who attend the Convention feel at home. It is suggested that gentlemen rendezvous at the Burtis House, by the evening of the 20th May. The gentlemen whose names are appended to this call, fully approve its object, and are earnest in their support of the enterprise. They agree with the Committee that the day has dawned, that the time is propitious, and that Homeopathy expects every one of its exponents to do his duty. It is hoped that all reputable Physicians of our School will be present, even if they are forced to make some sacrifices, in order to bring about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished for." It is urged that such as cannot attend, shall forward to Dr. Worley applications for membership, as it is desirable that the Association should concentrate and combine the *whole* influence of the Profession in Iowa.

EDWARD A. GUILBERT, <i>Chairman</i> .		} COMMITTEE.
A. O. BLANDING,	E. R. PAINE,	
Jyons.	Burlington	
P. H. WORLEY,	J. N. HUMMER,	
Davenport.	Keokuk.	
P. A. AUSTEN,	C. PEARSON,	
Muscatine.	Mt. Pleasant.	

E. JACKSON, Epworth.
S. B. WILLIAMS, Waterloo.
O. A. GOODHUE, Cedar Falls.
N. H. PALMER, St. Charles City.
J. D. RUST, Floyd.
J. E. BROWN, Marble Rock.

S. M. SHAFFER, Anamosa.
WM. DUMONT, Fairview.
G. J. WAGGONER, Wyoming.
A. G. LUCAS, Tipton.
C. MARSHALL, Washington.
A. THOMPSON, Muscatine.

G.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

P. H. WORLEY.	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Davenport.</i>
E. JACKSON,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Epworth.</i>
P. A. AUSTEN,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Muscatine.</i>
E. A. GUILBERT,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Dubuque.</i>
C. PEARSON,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Mt. Pleasant.</i>
E. R. PAINE,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Burlington.</i>
G. J. WAGGONER,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Maquoketa.</i>
J. N. HUMMER,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Keokuk.</i>
N. H. PALMER,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>St. Charles City.</i>
A. O. BLANDING,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Lyons.</i>
J. D. RUST,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Floyd.</i>
W. B. LILLIS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Monmouth.</i>
J. EMORY BROWN,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>East Mitchel.</i>
G. E. EHINGER.	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Franklin Center.</i>
W. H. BURT,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>McGregor.</i>
W. H. DICKENSON,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Des Moines.</i>